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The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:
One day.....\$5.00
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JOB PRINTING.
There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17, 1865.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

CITY ELECTIONS.—Our annual municipal elections took place yesterday. Candidates and their friends were quite active, but every thing passed off quietly, and a majority are no doubt satisfied with the result, which is as follows:

For Mayor.
Col. Wm. H. Harrison, (no opposition,) 419

Commissioners for Eastern Ward.

* J. J. Overby, 117

* N. S. Harp, 113

* H. Pool, 85

D. L. Royster, 42

A. Kline, 42

Eldridge Smith, 40

Alfred Upchurch, 31

Willford Upchurch, 33

Dr. W. H. McKee, 18

G. B. Bagwell, 14

Commissioners for Middle Ward.

* W. R. Richardson, 41

* A. L. Lougee, 40

* H. Mahler, 22

S. W. Scott, 16

Commissioners for Western Ward.

* C. M. Farris, 110

* Parker Overby, 101

* Alex. Creech, 94

W. H. H. Tucker, 73

W. J. Hicks, 46

W. R. Andrews, 33

W. B. Hutchings, 27

Those marked thus * are elected.

For Constable—District No. 1.

David Lewis, (no opposition) 211

For Constable—District No. 2.

Wiley Sauls, (no opposition) 135

GRANVILLE IN THE CAPITOL.—We trust

none of the officials about the Capitol will be

startled with the fear of any exposure by us

when they read the foregoing heading; but an

item is an item these days, and we cannot let

this one pass. Two youths from Granville county

went into the Capitol one morning last week,

and finding the door to the Commons Hall open,

they entered. Mr. King, the keeper, not know-

ing they were there, locked the door and left.

They knocked and hallowed, but no one heard

them. They tried the lock, but in vain.

In a moment one of them climbed a rope into

the gallery and made his escape. The key was

procured, but the lock was so much injured the

key would not unlock it, and the remaining pris-

on was finally released by the means of a lad-

der—and Keuter got a job on the lock.

PERSONAL RENCONTRE.—A personal rencontre

occurred last yesterday between W. W. Holden,

Esq., editor of the Standard, and Col. D. K.

McRae, editor of the Confederate. We believe

that Col. McRae was the attacking party, having

taken some exceptions to an article in the Stand-

ard. Not much damage was done, and both

parties were bound over to Court and to keep the

peace, in the sum of \$5,000 each.

MR. LOVEJOY'S SCHOOL.—By reference to our

advertising columns it will be seen that Mr.

Lovejoy's school will be opened on the 1st of

February, instead of yesterday, as heretofore

advertised. Mr. Lovejoy is an experienced

teacher, and well known throughout the State.

But few members of the Legislature have yet

arrived. Owing to the interruption of travel on

the railroads it is probable there will be no quorum

in either House to-day.

THE GRAVE OF SHERMAN'S CHILD.—The Cincinnati

Commercial has a description of a monument

made there to be put over the grave of

General Sherman's child. It says:

The monument was made by order of the

Thirteenth regular United States Infantry, of

which General Sherman was colonel four years

since, and of which his namesake-son, the de-

ceased child, was, by general consent, considered

a sergeant, having been elected to that position

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI.

RALEIGH, TUESDAY, JAN. 17, 1865

NO. 57.

From the Pacificator.]

PEACE.—By H. C.

Once, on the sea of Galilee,
Did stormy winds increase,
Until the voice of Jesus said,
Unto the billows—Peace!

Our bark is on another sea,
And other billows roll;
The freight of Galilee was men—
Our nation's freight is soul.

Had they gone down, some life had slept
Beneath where surges curled;
When ours goes down, the waves will gulf
The Freedom of a world.

That storm was brief, one single night
Beheld it sink to rest;
But here, four years behind the storm
Still sweeping o'er the West.

They had no faith, and yet were saved;
We trust the self-same power
Tha' spoke unto the climbing waves,
And stilled them in that hour.

And lo! each terror stricken heart,
Now veiled in grief and tears,
Behold a prophecy comes down
Through eighteen hundred years.

It tells that He, so roughly clad
In fisher's simple dress,
Now wears the robes of Deity,
And still has power to bless.

It tells that He who saved the men
That day on Galilee,
Has seen the blood and heard the prayers,
The offerings of the Free.

It tells that Nations, States and Worlds
Still own His mighty rule;
His breath can wake volcano fires,
And His, the lava cool.

And that, tho' dark and fierce the storm,
It still must own His will;
And Christ will on our troubles look,
And tell them—Peace be still!

Great God! let soon the day come down
When wars and sins shall cease;
Angels re-echo the natal hymn,
And Heaven echo—Peace!

MARRIED.

On the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by John R. Coats, Esq., Mr. JAMES M. PARRISH, of the 31st Regiment, N. C. T., to Miss ELIZA ANN JOHNSON, eldest daughter of J. B. Johnson, all of Johnson county.

On the 11th instant, by the same, Mr. HENRY H. JOHNSON, of the 31st Regiment, N. C. T., to Miss MARY JANE COATS, daughter of A. Coats, Esq., all of Johnson county.

* * * * *
Consent valere and Confederate please copy.

CITY MARKET.

Raleigh, Jan. 11.

APPLES—Green	\$40
Dried	\$25
BACON—Hog round	\$30
BEEF—Wax	\$25
BEEF—Wax	\$25
BUTTER	\$10
CANDLES—Tallow	\$10
“ Wax—By box	\$20
“ Adamantine	\$20
“ Sperm	None
CORN—per Barrel	\$100
CHICKENS	\$50
COFFEE	\$25
EGGS	\$5
FLOUR	\$25
FOODER—per hundred	\$12
FEATHERS	\$5
FLAXSEED	\$5
GEESSE	\$5
HIDES—Dry	\$5
“ Green	\$2
HAY—Per hundred	\$10
LAND	\$5
MEAL	\$20
MEAL—Scare	\$3
OATS—Per hundred	\$15
“ Cleaned	\$10
PORK	\$25
POTATOS—Sweet	\$15
“ Irish	\$15
PEAS—Ground	\$30
“ Stock	\$25
“ White Table	\$25
RICE	\$25
RYE	\$20
SALT	\$50
SUGAR—Coffee	\$15
“ Leaf	None
TALLOW	\$5
WHEAT	\$50

Desirable PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ON THE 20TH OF JANUARY INST., ON THE premises, four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of land belonging to the late Capt. Edward M. Scott, containing 118 acres, about one-third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.

Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security, and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.

JNO. C. McCOWN,
Adm'r of E. M. Scott, dec'd.
* * * * *
Conservative and Progress copy till day of sale and send bills to this office.

Wanted,

A YOUNG MAN, EXEMPT FROM MILITARY duty, who is a good Bookkeeper. Apply at the Manassas Gap Railroad, Greensboro, N. C. Dec 19-d1w3t

Confederate copy and send bill to Progress immediately.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION WILL be made for duplicates of TWO COUPON BONDS for one hundred dollars each, which was stolen on the 20th December. Said bonds were Nos. 18,471 and 18,472, each loan signed by Mr. C. Morton for Register of Treasury.

I. G. STAUNTON,
Jan 14-4t
Franklin, N. C.

Notice.

A NEGRO CHILD, ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD, (girl,) disappeared from my house last Tuesday evening, the property of David Penny, deceased. Said child was named NEDHAM AMY. Any information respecting said child will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address W A PENNY, Raleigh, N. C. Dec 9-4t

Rare Chance

At Valuable Property.

ON TUESDAY THE 24TH INST., I SHALL SELL, without reserve, to the highest bidder, for cash in Confederate money, my residence, with all the grounds and conveniences thereto attached, in the town of Hillsboro, N. C. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock M. on the premises. Address Dr. R. Hooker.

Jan 11-d4wt
R. HOOKER.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE—SESSION 1864.

SENATE.

Parquetank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—M L Euse.
Hyde and Tyrrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr F M Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—Kendall.
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Saunders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Camden and Currituck—W B Wright.
Sampson—William M By.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T D Sneed.
Wake—W D Jones.
Ashe—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W H Bagley.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W P. Lister.
Person—C N Wintland.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon. Giles Mobane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leith.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—G F Dick.
Casswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Neckburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Kearney and Davie—W B March.
Caldwell—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, Ac—W H A Spear (dead).
Iredell, Wilkes, Ac—A M Bogie.
Burke, McDowell, Ac—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, Ac—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, Ac—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, Ac—S C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAdams, J F Fauclt.
Alexander—J M Adams.
Ans—A J Dargan, L L Polk.
Ashe—V McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter.
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond.
Bladen—J W Bury.
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr.
Burke—J E Irwin.
Buncombe—J M Guder.
Cabarrus—P B Smith.
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Ibell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Morton McChes, S S Harrison.
Catawba—E B Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Cherokee—G W Hays.
Chowan—L Olenburg.
Cleveland—D Bester, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Z P Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsyth—W H Wheeler, W B Stiles.
Gaston—W T Shipps.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Greene—H H Rest.
Guilford—D Caldwell, A Cappy, A S Holton.
Granville—F P Peace, E Grissom, J S Smith.
Halifax—J L Jones, A J A.
Haywood—Samuel Lorr.
Henderson—A M Patton.
Hertford—J I Van.
Hyde—Mr Gibe.
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q N arpe.
Jackson—E Eulor.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—G S Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Oosterbrige.
McDowell—W F Craig.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—H H Carson, A R Bryant.
Moore—Eliam J Harrington.
Nash—G C Lewis.
New Hanover—Sam J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancil, W J Rogers.
Orange—B Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Parquetank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Kiddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B A Abbot, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Ashworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—E B Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Mr Strong, A S Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryant.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris.
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh.
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D O Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Cahoe.
Washington—S T Alston, T J Jenkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Watauga—W M Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancey—D M Young.

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Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

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In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded at these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

FOR RENT.

A GOOD HOUSE IN THE EASTERN PART OF the city, containing four rooms, a good garden on one acre, and a good well of water on the adjoining lot. For particulars apply at

Jan 13-4t
PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT ORIGINATIONS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Bank Stock

For Sale.

A FEW SHARES STOCK IN THE BANK OF COMMERCE, of Newbern, for sale. Apply to

Jan 6-4t
EDITOR PROGRESS.

DIRECTOR FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

WM J CLARKE, Commandant of Post-Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscrip-Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj W W PIERCE, Chief-Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Union Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guil-Headquarters in old Union Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Capt J W WINSDALE, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hos. Ital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guil Hotel.

Rev DR DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTOR FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guil Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guil Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guil Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guil Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guil Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guil Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guil Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guil Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS MEGER, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guil Hotel.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
General Auction and Commission Merchants,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING REGULARLY COMMENCED BUSINESS, solicits consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of goods, stocks, &c., &c.

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Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
J H Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro.
D A Davis, Cashier, Salisbury.
T W Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
N McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville.
Branch, Norton & Co, Richmond, Va.
Jas E Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Jan 12-d4wt

J. M. Lovejoy's Academy!

THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION WILL COMMENCE on the 1st of February, 1865.

All students required to drill.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

Please our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

In view of the increased and still increasing prices of everything connected with the publication business, we find ourselves compelled to make a corresponding change in the subscription price of our paper, which will, on and after Monday, January 16th, be as follows:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months.....\$40 00
Three months.....20 00
One month.....10 00
Weekly Progress, three months.....10 00
Six months.....20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid roman type, or less, \$5 00.

To make an apology for this advance: the rapid depreciation of the currency is a fact well known to all, and we must advance our terms or cease to print.

These advanced rates will go into effect on and after Monday next, the 16th instant. Jan 14, 1865.

The Progress for Members.

Members of the Legislature desiring the Progress laid upon their tables or left at their rooms, will be furnished at our published prices. They can pay for one month or more, and if they adjourn before their subscriptions expire, the residue will be sent to them at their homes.

Fort Fisher.

There seems to be no longer any doubt about the capture of Fort Fisher by the enemy. We have no dispatches up to the time of this writing, but we are convinced that the Fort has fallen. The facts, we think, are about these:—The Fort was furiously shelled for two days, and on Sunday evening it was assaulted. This assault, after two hours desperate fighting was repulsed, Gen. Whiting being slightly wounded. At 10 o'clock another assault was made, and the Fort, with its garrison, captured. We learn that the garrison numbered between 2000 and 3000 men.

Hon. Wm. T. Dortch.

We are informed that the vote in the Confederate Senate upon suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* was at first a tie, and that Vice-President Stephens was about to cast his vote against the suspension, when Hon. Wm. T. Dortch of North Carolina changed his vote, and carried the suspension. Alas! for North Carolina! but thank God, she is too well known to be injured by one recantation, and especially by one that had already been repudiated by her people.

It will be remembered that Mr. Dortch was a candidate for re-election before the Legislature at its late session, and that he was defeated. Still there was a lingering sense of justice to the people of his State in his mind, and he cast his vote against the proposed outrage upon the liberties of the people.

What induced him to change his vote? He may have been promised place and position.—The galling thought may have passed through the vengeance corner of his mind, that as his people had repudiated him he would punish them—that he would strike one blow upon the rivet that was to fasten despotic chains upon them. It does no credit to his talent or ability, foresight or judgment, deliberation or honesty, to say that while the question was pending, and while he had ample time and opportunity to ponder, reflect and digest the whole, and came to the conclusion to vote against the measure, he should in a moment be convinced that the conclusion he had come to was erroneous, and that it was his duty to change his mind and vote.

Executive patronage may bestow office upon him, but it can give him no honor among the people of North Carolina. He has not represented his people, but he has betrayed them, and sought to make them the victims of a power more tyrannical than dare be attempted by a crowned head of Europe.

His vote passed the suspension. Had he given it at first he might have been entitled to the credit of voting according to honest convictions; but his conversion was too sudden, and such will be the verdict of an indignant people determined to call no man master.

We trust our Legislature, expressing the voice of the people, will brand this change of vote as it deserves.

The News.

So many events treading so quickly upon the heels of each other almost bedizen us. We must refer our readers to our telegraphic and news columns. We know not what comments to make. "Clouds and thick darkness" surround us, and we must await the developments of time. We choose not to indulge in speculations or conjectures. The question naturally arises, what mean the visits of Blair and Singleton to Richmond?

The crisis has come. The more violent the storm the sooner it will be past. We make no conjecture as to the end.

We are glad our Legislature meets to-day.—Its members never could have come together at a more opportune moment. The eyes of the people are turned to them, and we trust a Gracious Providence will direct them to wise conclusions, with beneficent results.

Newspaper strictures do not change the opinion of the President, while they do have a depressing effect on the people.—*Confederate of the 16th.*

True, so far as the President is concerned, and so much the worse for the country and the cause. "Newspaper strictures" are generally but the voice of the people, and this voice has been uniformly disregarded by the President. It is said that he boasts that he never altered an opinion. This is no credit to him. Wise men have altered their opinions. We will not quote the old adage, but many of our readers will not doubt call it to mind.

We do not intend to indulge in a "newspaper stricture" at the present time. We do not intend to say that the President has made no good appointments, nor will we say that he has refused on occasions to accept resignations tendered him which tended to the good of the cause; but we will say, that the President has the character, among the people, of being a self-willed, stubborn man—a man that is disposed to reward his political friends and punish his political enemies, regardless of the qualifications or non-qualifications of both. The people demanded the removal of Benjamin, and Benjamin was promoted. The people lost confidence in Gen. Bragg, and Gen. Bragg was promoted. These, and other similar instances, show that President Davis not only does not conform to the will of the people, but seems to delight in running counter to it.

But the *Confederate* says these strictures "have a depressing effect on the people." This action—this stubborn, unheeding, self-sufficient conduct on the part of the President has "a depressing effect on the people." The utterance of their own sentiments has no such effect. It is the consciousness of the rectitude of their own judgment that depresses them.

For the Progress.

What is It?

A few years ago when we had peace and plenty, when our land flowed, as it were, with milk and honey, and men carried in their purses gold and silver, I was almost persuaded to deny the truth of Shakespeare's saying—"He that steals my purse steals trash." I am one that believed money, and not cotton, to be king.—The old money-king now lies concealed in his secret vault creaking with rust; and a new one has made his appearance, who the people know not.

Although he professes to be liberal and wealthy, yet when you offer to give him as security or in exchange, for the necessities of life, your neighbor will reply—he is a stranger and has no credit here. I heard a story about him not long since, which I take the liberty to relate as was told to me. A gentleman called at the house of his friend at the hour for dining; the gentleman of the house was sitting at his table, on the centre of it set a plate with a huge pile of money on it: he asked his friend what it meant? the reply was that "I have tried every other means of supporting myself with it, except by eating it and have failed; I am now going to eat it or try." He made the effort but failed. Now if Shakespeare was not prophesying of the present time, when he said—"He that steals my purse steals trash," we are almost ready to believe it applicable to him.

I would suggest to Mr. Trenholm to give this new king a little better introduction with strong recommendations.

CENSOR.

SINKING OF THE ALBEMARLE.

The following is the finding of the Naval Court of Inquiry:

Finding of a Naval Court of Inquiry held at Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday, December 7th, 1864, to inquire into the facts connected with the sinking of the Confederate steamer *Albemarle* lying off Plymouth, N. C., on or about the 28th of October, 1864, by a Yankee Torpedo Boat:

Finding.—We find the discipline on board the *Albemarle* was good, and that every reasonable precaution was taken to prevent surprise; that obstructions were placed around the vessel; consisting of logs fastened together by chains and ropes, and secured with anchors sufficiently secure and formidable, to resist any anticipated mode of attack; that sufficient picket boats were stationed above and below, but they were not on the alert; that the men stationed at the field pieces at the bow and stern of the boat belonged to the army, and we have no means of ascertaining whether they were allowed to be absent from the guns or not; that the loss of the *Albemarle* is not to be attributed to negligence or inattention, or want of good example shown by any one on board, and that she was fought to the best advantage.

Approved: Let Lieutenant Comdg Warley be so informed and furnished with a copy of the finding of the Court.

(Signed) S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy.

A true copy of the record:

(Signed) S. S. LEE,
Captain in Charge of Office of Orders and Details, U. S. Navy Department.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 2, 1865.

SOMETHING FOR THE PEOPLE TO THINK OF.—The *Milledgeville Recorder* says a studied effort is being made by the friends—or pretended friends of the President—to associate Mr. Stephens and Gov. Brown in the work of disgracing and degrading the people of the Confederacy. No two men in Georgia, or in the Confederacy, are freer from such a charge. Both these statesmen believe that the pen is as powerful as the sword at certain periods of war, and that reasonable diplomacy may recompense more good than sanguinary conflicts. Is there any harm in so thinking? Is any man wronged or the Confederacy injured in any of its parts, by such opinions? Men may say what they please about this or that man's public course, but we say it without hesitation or fear of successful refutation, either at present or in the future, when this great question comes at last to be settled, as it must be by diplomacy, no two men in the Confederacy, if alive, will be more useful to us in the settlement of the vexed question, than Alexander H. Stephens and Jos. E. Brown. Mark that.

THE SUN.

The British Almanac for 1864 contains an interesting exposition of the present state of astronomical science relative to the sun. The improvements in the instruments used in taking observations, and especially the accurate photographs of that luminary for stereoscopic inspection which modern art supplies, have secured to living astronomers important advantages over their predecessors. Notwithstanding this, however, and despite the large amount of information we possess there is still a great degree of doubt, uncertainty and ignorance respecting the character and constitution of the grand orb which is the light, centre and soul of our planetary system—"the glorious King of Day."

The latest observations show the sun's distance from the earth to be 81,328,650 miles. This is 384 times the distance of the moon. The diameter of the sun is 860,100 miles. To obtain a better idea of this vast mass, it may be stated that if the earth could be placed at the sun's centre, and the moon were nearly twice its present distance from the earth, it would yet perform its monthly revolution within the sun's surface.

The bulk of the sun is 1,405,000 times as great as that of the earth. The sun is 600 times as large as all the planets which it warms and lights, put together. Its weight is 740 times greater than that of the combined planets. So much does the matter employed in lighting up our system exceed the quantity thus warmed and illuminated.

The apparent figure of the sun is that of a perfect sphere. This is an anomaly with the heavenly bodies, the revolution around their axes having the effect of making the equatorial greater than the polar diameters. The sun, though also a revolving body, presents no appreciable difference, its disc being a perfect circle. Attempts are made to prove, however, that this regularity of outline is only apparent, not real.

The solid body of the sun is supposed to be enveloped with a luminous atmospheric matter, called the protosphere. This protosphere is subject to great undulations, like the waves of the sea in a storm. Its appearance frequently changes, and there is reason to believe that it is swept by great currents, such as are found in the oceans of the earth. The protosphere is interspersed with masses of greater brightness than the rest, called *faculae*, and also contains those portions called the sun's "spots." A large space is taken up in the British almanac in describing the nature and movements of these faculae and spots. The faculae are supposed to be billows or mountain sides, so to speak, of the protospheric substance. The spots are either depressions, or masses of semi-luminous matter. The protosphere is seemingly in a state of violent agitation, as if lashed by cyclonic tempests, and boiling and blazing with furious fires. Luminous prominences, or projections, composed of this matter, are seen to shoot up like masses of cloudy flame, forty thousand miles high.

The body of the sun was supposed, by William Herschel, to be an inhabitable globe; the light and heat being all given out by the attached protosphere. This idea is now discarded, the nucleus or body itself being considered as incandescent.

Of the fervor of the sun, some of the interesting illustrations are given. The most violent flames disappear, and the most intensely ignited solids appear as black spots on the disc of the sun when held between it and the eye. Of the quantity of heat emitted by it, Sir John F. W. Herschel gives the following illustration: Supposing a cylinder of ice forty-five miles in diameter, to be continually darted into the sun with the velocity of light (here taken to be 192,000 miles in a second,) the heat now radiated from the sun would be sufficient for its liquefaction.—To assist in comprehending the illustration itself, we remark that the velocity of light is sufficient to make the circuit of the earth before a person could wink; that is to say, the outflowing heat of the sun, if collected and directed, would melt a cylinder of ice forty-five miles thick, and long enough to girdle the earth, before a man could snap his eye.

The calculation is also stated in other forms. The degree of heat, or the "potential temperature," as it is called, which prevails at the sun's surface, is found by estimation, based on experiment, to be 12,880,000 degrees computed by the scale of Fahrenheit's thermometer. This is a temperature almost inconceivable. The oxy-hydrogen flame produces one of the highest heats known in chemistry. In it iron burns with the utmost readiness; and, indeed, aluminums are speedily consumed, like tow in the flame of a lamp. But the temperature of the oxy-hydrogen flame is only 14,480 degrees of Fahrenheit. The temperature of the sun is, therefore, nearly nine hundred times hotter than the oxy-hydrogen flame, or about ten thousand times hotter than iron at white heat! What a deadly everlasting fires which makes the sun thus glow with a fervor at once incomprehensible and undiminished? Who shall understand and interpret the blazing miracle that daily wheels around us, unnoticed by our familiar eyes, and unnoted by those who ask where is the proof of a God?

The sun has been considered the most fitting emblem of our Creator, the "Sun of Righteousness." Of all the forms of a pagan idolatry, that would seem the least irrational and the most excusable which selected the sun as its god. The sun has given inspiration to some of the finest efforts of poetry. Of these, we append the following conclusion of this article.

Milton sublimely says:

"Thou sun, of this great world, both eye and soul Acknowledge him thy greater; sound his praise, to thy eternal course, both when thou clim'st And when the high noon hast gained, and when thou fall'st."

The blind Ossian speaks thus beautifully:

"Oh, thou that rollest above, round as the shield of my fathers! Thence are thy beams, O sun! thy everlasting light! Thou comest forth in the awful beauty; the moon cold and pale sinks in the western wave; but thou thyself movest alone. Who can be a companion of thy course? The oak of the mountains fall; the mountains themselves decay with years; the ocean shrinks and grows again; the moon herself is lost in heaven; but thou art ever the same, rejoicing in the brightest of thy course. When the world is dark with tempests, when thunder rolls and lightning flies, thou lookest in thy beauty from the clouds, and laughest at the

storm. But to Ossian thou lookest in vain; for he beholds thy beams no more; whether thy yellow hair flows on the eastern clouds, or thou tremblest at the gates of the west. But thou art, perhaps, like me, for a season; thy years will have an end. Thou shalt sleep in thy clouds, careless of the morning."

A DOCUMENT SUITED TO THE TIMES.

The annexed letter from Gen. Washington to Gen. Harrison—one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence—is found in the *Army and Navy Herald*. If the "Father of his Country" had been portraying the condition of affairs in the second revolution, now in progress, he could not have drawn a more faithful picture:

To Benjamin Harrison:

DEAR SIR: I have seen nothing since I came here, on the 22d inst., to change my opinion of men or measures, but abundant reasons to be convinced that our affairs are in a more distressed, ruinous and deplorable condition than they have been since the commencement of the war. By a faithful laborer in the cause; by a man who is daily expending his private estate, for not even the smallest earthly advantages, not common to all in case of a favorable issue to dispute; by one who wishes the prosperity of America most devoutly, but sees it, or thinks he sees it on the brink of ruin, you are besought most earnestly, my dear Col. Harrison, to exert yourself in endeavoring to rescue your country by sending your ablest and best men to Congress. These characters must not slumber nor sleep at home in such a time of pressing danger. They must not content themselves with the enjoyment of places of honor or profit in their own State, while the common interests of America are smouldering and sinking in irreparable ruins, if a remedy is not soon applied, and in which these also must ultimately be involved.

If I could be called upon to draw a picture of the times and of men, from what I have seen, heard, and in part known, I should, in one word, say, that idleness, dissipation and extravagance seem to have laid fast hold of most of them; that speculation and an insatiable thirst for riches, seem to have got the better part of every other consideration, and almost of every order of men; that party disputes and personal quarrels are the great business of the day, while the momentous concerns of an empire, a great and accumulating debt, ruined finances, depreciated money, and want of credit, which in its consequences, is the want of everything, are but secondary considerations, and postponed from day to day, and from week to week, as if our affairs were the most promising aspect. After drawing the picture, which, from my soul, I believe to be a true one, I need not now repeat to you that I am alarmed, and wish to see my countrymen aroused. I have no resentments, nor do I wish to point at particular characters. This I can declare to you, upon honor, for I have every attention paid to me by Congress that I can possibly expect, and I have reason to think that I stand well in their estimation. But, in the present situation of things, I cannot help asking where are Mason, Wythe, Jefferson, Nicholas, Pendleton, Nelson, and another I could not name.

And why, if you are sufficiently impressed with your danger, do you not, as New York has done in the case of Mr. Jay, send an extra member or two for at least a certain limited time, till the great business of the nation is put upon a more respectable and happy establishment?—Our money is now sinking fifty per cent. a day in this city, and I shall not be surprised, in the course of a few months, if a total stop is put to the currency of it, and yet an assembly, a concert, a dinner or supper that would cost three or four hundred pounds, will not only take men off from acting, but even from thinking of it, while a great part of the officers of the army, from absolute necessity, are quitting the service, and the more virtuous few, rather than do this, are sinking by sure degrees into beggary and want. I again repeat to you this is not an exaggerated account. That it is an alarming one, I do not deny, and I confess to you that I feel more real distress on account of the present appearance of things than I have at any time since the commencement of the dispute. But it is time to bid you adieu. Providence has heretofore taken us up when all other means and hopes seemed to be departing from us.

I am, yours, &c.,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE POINT.

Fort Fisher, Jan. 7th, 1864.

Gov. Z. B. Vance, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR GOVERNOR—I send by W. J. Palmer, the battle flag which floated over the "Mound" on the 24th and 25th December, 1864. The following official report will associate a gallant North Carolinian boy with the flag:

The staff on the Mound being unprovided with balyards, the battle flag had not been raised when the garrison flag was shot away. The order was immediately given to raise the flag, when private Christopher O. Bland, Co. K, 50th N. C. Regiment volunteered and climbing the staff under a heavy fire fastened the flag. At once a terrific fire was poured on the Mound, and one end of the flag required to be fastened, Bland repeated the heroic deed, and unsathed by the fearful ordeal, fastened the flag firmly to the staff, where it now floats, although torn and rent by fragments of shell.

The Mound is the right flank work. After having the battle flag raised there, I went to the left flank work of the fort, which commands the causeway into the fort on the river side, 2,581 yards from the Mound, and raised a battle flag on the parapet. I missed the flag at dawn Monday morning, and on enquiring learnt that not long before dark on Sunday the staff was carried away by an enflading shot which together with the wind carried the flag over the palisades and some distance from the work into the marsh, and within the enemy's skirmish line. Major General Butler reports officially that one of his men brought away this flag from the parapet. I know that Admiral Porter deserves the credit of taking it from the parapet, and as he did so little with his noisy fleet I think he should not be robbed of the honor.

Your friend,
WM. LAMB, Col.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

According to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasler, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

Richmond, Jan. 15.—Northern papers of the 13th received.

On Thursday the Senate adopted a resolution to terminate the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty by a vote of yeas 13 to nays 8. There is now no further doubt of the termination of the treaty.

A telegram from Cairo on the 12th says that Forrest is reported as concentrating a large force at Paris. The same dispatch gives some details of Grierson's raid.—Gen. Gibson is mentioned among the Confederates captured.

A telegram from Wheeling says the enemy under Rosser captured the town of Beverly and a large portion of the force defending it on the 11th.

McClellan will leave New York for his European tour early in February.

James Guthrie has been elected Senator from Kentucky to succeed Powell.

Gold 220.

European advices to the 31st received.

The London "Times," alluding to the attitude of the United States to Canada, says that in the present state of Northern feeling there is much reason to apprehend some outrage, on the part of the Americans, who neither appreciate the strength of England nor understand the unanimity with which a war would be prosecuted if forced upon a reluctant government, and the first result of that war would be the immediate and irrevocable establishment of Southern independence.

From Richmond.

Richmond, Jan. 15.—Frank P. Blair left by the flag of peace yesterday, and Col. Singleton, of Illinois, a prominent peace Democrat, arrived on the return trip and took lodgings at the Spotswood Hotel. It is understood that Blair had a private and confidential interview with the President. He came in no official capacity and had no official interview with any member of the government. The belief in well informed circles is that this interview may lead to a conference between authorized agents or Commissioners of the two governments. It is known that the President will permit no obstacle of any form to stand in the way of sending or receiving Commissioners.

From Petersburg.

Petersburg, Jan. 15.—No change has occurred in the military situation around this city during the present week. The enemy daily expend much ammunition in shelling our lines but to little or no purpose. He never accomplishes the dismounting of a gun.

The damages to the works and bridges by the late rains have been repaired.

Grant's troops are being constantly drilled and perfected in discipline.

No Mails.

We received no mails yesterday from any quarter, and consequently we have been "hard up" for materials for the present issue of the *Progress*. Under the circumstances we have done the best we could.

Late yesterday we received Richmond papers up to the 11th, and find nothing of importance in them. In fact we had but little time to examine them before going to press. Of course they contain "good old news."

THACKERAY ON DEATH.—It is interesting to learn the real opinions of the notable men of the day on the "last of earth." Probably few, in their published works, tell what they really feel on this subject, but sometimes they unveil their thoughts in private letters, as Thackeray has done to Mr. W. B. of Philadelphia.—Mr. Thackeray writes on hearing of the death of Mr. Reed's brother:

The ghostly struggle over, who would pity any one that departs? It is the survivor; one commiserates in the case of such a good, pious, tender-hearted man as he seemed whom God Almighty has just called back to himself. He appeared to me to have all the sweet domestic virtues which make the pang of parting only the more cruel to those who are left behind, but that loss, what a gain to him! A just man summoned by God, for what purpose can he go but to meet the divine love and goodness? I never think about deploring such; and as you and I send for our children, meaning them only love and kindness, how much more Pater Noster?

"WHAR IS THE FRONT?"—It is well known that Wheeler has some splendid troops, and some who are as bad as can be found.—These last are scattered from the Ohio to the Savannah. A brave and gallant soldier tells the following:

He was going through North Alabama to join his command. Stopped at a house to get dinner. To old lady's, "Who's your's?" replied, "Wheeler's cavalry." "Whar gwine?" "To the front." The old lady put on her spectacles, eyed him intently, and then drew out the flag: "Mister, so them fellows you call Wheeler's boss critters, been gwine by here every day. Some war gwine North, some gwine South, some East and some West, some this way and some that—they all sed they war gwine to the front; now, mister, kin you tell me whar is the front?" The soldier left.

TO-DAY.—It is a sad infatuation that leads an immortal soul, to whom the gospel brings the command, "Son, go to work to-day in my vineyard," to neglect in youth the things which belong to his eternal peace. With many the day passes, and the night suddenly cometh, when no man can work, and no preparation to meet God is made. Under such circumstances, how solemn the words, "But now they are hidden from thine eyes"—the term of probation is over, the opportunity for redemption gone forever. To-day is stricken down in death the strong young man, the beautiful young woman, that yesterday was in fine health. And so it occurs constantly. Reader, to-day is "thy day." O, know the things which belong to thy peace. To-day you are offered salvation. To-morrow may be too late.—*Morning Post.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SERVANT WANTED.

I WANT TO HIRE EITHER A COOK OR A NURSE for service in a small family. She will be well kept and will have a good home in every respect. Apply at once to
Jan 17-11 "Field & Fireside" Office.